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THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article discusses about terminology. Terminological studies have developed uncertainly, so it is impossible to say when and how the science of terms began. The term "terminology" itself appeared approximately in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, but it cannot be said that special vocabulary was not studied in any way until then.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of the first terminological systems of physics, chemistry, mechanics and astronomy in Russia by M.V. related to the name. Lomonosov. In the process of studying the nature of science and building conceptual systems, the scientist creates and normalizes terminology. According to V.A. Tatarinov stated that terminology as a science began to appear in the 30s of the 20th century, because the necessary terminological base of institutional science was created in terminology [1, p. 18].

In the 20s and 30s, terminological systems of the Russian language in various fields of knowledge were formed due to rapid technological development. In these years, terminology became an actual object of linguistic research, and the Soviet school of terminology, which took a leading place in world science, was formed.

G.O. Vinokur raised the issue of the linguistic essence of the term and played a major role in the development of local terminology [2].

Research in the field of terminology in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century by D.S. related to the name. Lotte. In his articles D.S. The formation of the Lotte terminological system, the ambiguity of the term, the ambiguity of its constituent elements, the synonymy of the terms, the brevity of the terms, the simplicity and clarity of the terminology, the degree of practical use of the term, the ambiguity of the terms, covers issues such as ambiguity of terms, ambiguity of terms, synonymy of terms, brevity of terms, simplicity and clarity of terms. and others [3].

In the 50s and 60s, N.D. Terminology problems were discussed in his works. Andreeva [4], O.S. Akhmanova [5], V.V. Vinogradova [6], T.L. Kandelaki [7], N.P. Kuzkina [8], R.G. Piotrovsky [9], A.A. Reformatsky [10] and others. However, in most works, the object was the linguistic behavior of the term in literary texts.

In 1959, the All-Union Terminology Meeting was held, where V.V. made an opening speech. Vinogradov. According to V.V. Vinogradov, the term and the problem of terminology are included in the theory of general linguistics [6].

In 1969, V.M. Leuchik publishes a work that shows the transition from the study of the essence of the term to the definition of the essence of the science of the term. V.M. Leychik prioritizes the following points: the concept of synonymy should be transferred to the level of studying equivalents, changing approaches to explaining terminological polysemy, psychological aspects of terminology, etc. [11].

By the beginning of the 70s of the 20th century, terminology reached a new stage of development due to the fact that terminology formed its methodological base. In any language, there are two types of vocabulary at the vocabulary level: general and specific. General vocabulary usually includes words that are easy to understand, repeat, and translate into another language. However, the lexical units of the special vocabulary have a very specific meaning and represent certain concepts from special fields of knowledge. Such lexemes can be difficult for a student who does not know what field they belong to. The lexical items of the commonly used dictionary are usually called "words", and special ones are called "terms". At the moment, the difference between the concepts of "word" and "term" is still being discussed by linguists. There are different definitions of the term and the word.

S.V. Grinev-Grinevich emphasizes that the boundary between terminological and commonly used vocabulary is unstable and not historical, but functional in nature, and the process of transforming terms into commonly used words, as well as the use of everyday vocabulary in the formation of concepts. constantly occurs based on ideas [57, Bilan. 23]. A linguist identifies the following features that distinguish a term from a common word:

- specificity of use (professional use, special field of use);

- clarity of content (accuracy, limited meaning

lifetime);

- definition (existence of definition);

- independence from communication;

- uncertainty;

- stylistic neutrality;

- traditionality (purposeful nature of appearance);

- nominative.

V.P. Danilenko in his work "Russian Terminology: An Experience of Linguistic Description" understands this term as "a word (or phrase) of a special field of use that is the name of a scientific or industrial-technological concept and requires a definition." , p. 15].

The "Big Encyclopedic Dictionary" gives the following definition of the concept of "word": "a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical information used to name objects and their properties, events, and relationships of reality. the main structural and semantic unit of the language. characteristics specific to each language". The characteristic features of the "word" include the integrity, originality and free repetition of speech. This also gives the definition of the term: "(Latin terminus - limit, limit) a word or phrase that expresses the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity." The term is included in the general lexical system of the language, but only through a certain terminological system (terminology). The following features of the term are highlighted:

1. consistency;

2. availability of definition (for many terms);

3. tendency to monosemy within its terminological field, i.e. the terminology of a given subject, science or academic school;

4. lack of expression;

5. stylistic neutrality [58, p. 464].

B.N. Golovin and R. Yu. Kobrin understood this term as a word or subordinate phrase that constitutes and expresses the professional concept and is used in the communicative processes of social production [20, p. 99].

The concept of "scientific and technical term" is defined by the nominative group (no minor a meaningful phrase) associated with a certain scientific and technical concept, belonging to a certain set of texts and representing a set of stable features of the concept [59, p. 5].

A.A. Reformatsky in his "Introduction to Linguistics" gives the following definitions of terms and words: "Terms are special words limited to their special purpose; words that tend to be unambiguous as the precise expression of concepts and the naming of things. It is necessary in science, technology, politics and diplomacy; A word is an important independent unit of the language, whose main function is a denomination (name); the word is independent, grammatically formed on the basis of certain language laws, it has not only a material, but also a lexical meaning" [60, p. 35].

In "Modern Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" edited by T.F. Efremova interprets the word as "a speech unit that is a sound expression of a separate object of thought" [61, p. 89].

V.M. Leychik gives the following definition: "A term is a lexical unit of a specific language for special purposes that expresses a general - concrete or abstract - theory of a specific field of knowledge or activity" [24, p. 31].

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